MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1880.

Amusements To-Bay.

Academy of Marie-Carma. American Dime Museum-Ton Thumb Traups Footh's Theatee-Bumpty Duopty. Chickering Hall—Concert. Baly's New Thoutee—The Hoyal Hiddy. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Mms. Pavert. Grand Opera Bouse-Fitts in Irstant. Maverley's Theatre-Widne Beda.t. Maverley's Theatre, Browklyn-Tie Tonista.

Moster & Ell I's Garden-Concert. Sadison Square Chestre-Hazzi Kirks Mita's Garden Thalore New York Aquarium-Pariston Circus. Malines Olympie Thentre—Hidriot Lave Han. Pork Thentre—Cayles Standard Thentre—Hidineni Cross, Esp. San Cramina Minst, etc.—Lave's Endurace

Theatre Comique - Mulligan Guard Surprise Four Poster a The tre-The Steering Us ion Square Thent. e—Tos Fals: Priend. Wattre in Theatre—How She Lover Him. Windows Theatre—Unde Tow's Cavin.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending March 13, 1880, was: 124.R31 Weekly 116.E1D Thursday. 116.E94 Friday 116.EEE Saturday. Total for the week.

David Davis.

We print this morning the first authentic and complete account of the life and career of DAVID DAVIS of Illinois that has ever been given to the public.

Judge Davis has of late been a good deal talked about as a man who may be supported for President against Gen. GRANT. not only by the Democratic party, but by the great mass of Independents and by those Republicans who are opposed to the third term.

There are many reasons why Mr. Davis would make a strong candidate for President, especially against GRANT. He is a statesman and jurist, the very autipodes of a military man. In his political opinions, his views of constitutional doctrine, and his idean respecting centralization on the one hand and local self-government on the other, he is decidedly Democratic; and yet his autecedents and his personal relathems are such that Republicans and Independents could all vote for him. They would do this because he was an original, life-long friend of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and was appointed by the martyr President the executer of his last will and testament; because he shared Lincoln's profound love for the Constitution and the Union, and sympathized with him in preferring that slavery should perish, even though it were in blood and fire, rather than that the Constitution should be overthrown and the republic divided between contending, warring governments. At the same time, the Democrats can vote for him, because in political principles he is strictly a democrat, and would administer the government for the promotion of that democratic policy through which our free, republican institutions have so far been rendered successful and prosperous.

There are, however, various considerations which bear against Judge Davis as a candidate. He is not enough of a party man. His mental processes are too judicial and undetermined. He seems often to sit upon the fence, not inclining either to one side or the other. He has never attached himself decidedly to any party; and the Democracy, which had so unlucky an experience in supporting the late Dr. GREELEY, will be slow now to adopt as its standard bearer any man who is not identified with its organization and its history.

Still, as against GRANT and the third term, the command of duty is loud and imperative. It there be any citizen in the country whose nomination will of itself insure success, arrest the progress of centralization, and put an end forever to all imperial projects and tendencies he should be agreed upon; and it is not an impossible thing, therefore, that when the candidate comes to be selected at Cincinnati, DAVID DAVIS may be found more available than any other man.

The Outlook for Beaconsfield.

What are the prospects of British Conservatives in the Parliament which is presently to be chosen? Will the long and striking earcer of BENJAMIN DISRAELI close in discredit, or will his political sagacity be attested to the last by a triumphant vindication of his party at the polls?

It is the personal character and the individual acts of the Earl of BEACONSFIELD which, in a peculiar and emphatic sense, are now put upon their trial before the English people. During the past six years the country has seemed to have a Ministry, but it has really heard the voice of one all-powerful Minister. For all that has been done, and for what has been left undone there is no divided responsibility; it rests upon the chief of the Cabinet alone. Since the day of the younger Pitt, no such monopoly of authority, no such intolerance of pressure on the part of coadjutors, has been witnessed in the British Government. The most supple of subordinates has shown himself the most self-reliant and inflexible of party chiefs. He who was content for years to play a modest second to the late Lord DERBy has calmly set at naught the claims of that statesman's son, and surveyed his defection with indifference. He has shouldered Lord Carnaryon out of office, and he has constrained Lord SALISBURY to become his mouthpiece and his deputy. From the hour he became Prime Minister with a solid majority at his back, this man, whom his enemies had known by a derisive nickname, and whom his Tory followers viewed with ill-disguised distrust, has borne himself with a masterful and autogratic mien, leaning on no colleague, brooking no rival near the throne. Thus it happens that the personal aspect of the pending contest has been forced into commanding prominence. Beyond and behind the issues of home and foreign policy lies the fundamental question, Does the British nation approve of BEACONSPIELD? The signs are that this question will be

answered in the affirmative. It seems to us that the statesman has effaced the wire puller; that BEACONSFIELD, the Prime Minister, has lived down DISRAELI, the shuffler and sycophant. He is not the first man who has climbed to power by devious courses, yet who has used the power, once won, for majestic ends. Few politicians have had such cause to blush for the source of their advancement as had ALBERONI, yet that Minister aimed at nothing less than the splendid resurrection of Spain. The public life of Juan Durlessis will not bear close scrutiny in its earlier stages, but it is only the great achievements of Cardinal RICHELIEC that France remembers. A public man, like a large edifice, is judged more rightly by the distant than by the near observer, by the mass of his constituents and the nation at large than by his rivals and coadjutors. The people have no thise to waste on his private history and past mistakes; they look at his public services and his use of present op-

dearest interests? has he known how to strike the keynote of their sympathies? has he fortified their self-respect and upheld their dignity and influence in the commonwealth of nations ?- these are the issues on which BEACONSFIELD has challenged the verdict of his countrymen. It is on the results of his foreign policy

moment seems well chosen for its unflinch-

ing advocacy. It is true that Ottoman re-

construction seems as far off as ever, but it by no means follows that the Berlin Congress was a barren triumph for Great Britnin. The rupture of the treaty of San Stefano, and the advent of Austria in the Balkan peninsula, entailed not only a grievous humiliation upon Russia, but introduced a new and weighty factor in the Turkish problem. If in future complications the British Foreign Office is able to count on zealous cooncration at Vienna, it will owe that identity of interests to the foresight of the present Premier. Those who are disposed to belittle the latter's achievement at Berlin may do

well to note the rage and indignation of those Russian officers and soldiers who beheld the costly prize of battle wrested from their grasp. It is natural enough that England should have become unpopular with the Turks, seeing that she has declined to lead soldiers or money to a bankrupt community, but elsewhere it is accounted a mark of supreme ability that Beaconspield should accomplish so much with such a alight expenditure of force; that he should have half neutralized the work of the Muscovite legions by a mere stroke of his pen. At St. Petersburg and Vienna men know what to think of his foreign policy, and how distinct it is from GLAD-STONE'S attitude, for instance, who looked on without a word of protest or resentment while GORCHAKOFF tore up the treaty of Paris, for which England had poured out so much blood and treasure in the trenches before Schastopol. The respect which the Prime Minister commands upon the Continent has not been without its action on public sentiment at home. The people have discovered that the greatness of England has not suffered in the hands of BEACONSFIELD; that, on the contrary, their country occupies a larger and a higher

place in the eyes of Europe. And instinct

tells them that national dignity is not the

rather than entailing wars.

The substantial prudence and efficiency of BEACONSPIELD'S management of the Afghan troubles has ceased to be debatable. Recent developments have shown that the centest with SHERE ALI was entirely inevitable, Cabul having been transformed from a bulwark of the Indian empire into an outpost of Russian aggression. For the gress blunders of policy which brought about this state of things not the existing Cabinet, but their Liberal predecessors in office, are now known to be responsible. On this point publle opinion can no longer be said to be divided, nor on the necessity of a permanent and radical solution of the Afghan problem. Military operations in this quarter have thus far been conducted with tolerable skill, and there is no reason to expect any reverse to the British arms within the short time intervening before the Parliamentary elections. More open to cavil than any feature of their official action in Asia is the colonial policy of the BEACONSFIELD Government, and especially its treatment of the South African difficulty. It is true that the Zulu confederacy has been destroyed, and that SECOCOENT's stronghold has ceased to threaten the frontier. But the Transvaal is more disturbed that ever, and the Government's high-handed measure of annexation seems certain to encounter the most obstinate resistance. This matter, however, is of small moment to the British voter, and it may safely be affirmed that the Ministry will not go out of office on a question of South African interests.

As regards Home Rule, Lord BEACONS-FIELD's position is, to say the least, as strong as that of his opponents. The leaders of the Liberal party have repudiated the scheme of an Irish Parliament, and the attempt of certain of their followers to secure the Irish element in English boroughs by a promise to countenance the project, has proved, upon the whole, an unprofitable speculation. The recent election in Southwark indicates that for every Irish vote thus gained an English vote is lost. This outburst of the national sentiment on behalf of the integrity of the kingdom will be turned to large account by BEACONSFIELD, and may be expected to exert a controlling influence in the English counties. The accessions from this source will probably offset, to a considerable extent, the seats that may be gained by Home Rule candidates in Irish boroughs, or by the Liberals in Scotland. Nor is the rupture between the two wings of the Irish party likely to be overlooked by the shrewd Conservative tactician. Wherever a moderate Home Ruler is opposed by one of Mr. PARNELL's partisans, a Tory candidate will be vigorously pressed, and may possibly succeed in bear-

ing off the prize. Reviewing all the aspects of the political situation, we can see no reason why the British Conservatives, in the hands of an accomplished strategist like the present head of the Cabinet, should not score another victory, and enter on a new and extended lease of power. They will not, perhaps, retain their recent preponderance, but considerably less than a majority of fifty seats would insure them adequate control. Whether they can be held together through a second term of six years, by any other grasp than BEACONSFIELD'S, is a different question. It may be that the present Prime Minister will play the part of ruler to the end, and will prefer to fall, as so many English public men have fallen, with his hand upon the helm. Or it may be that the most theatrical of statesmen will seize the moment of his decisive vindication to make his exit from the stage of public life.

A Bright Idea.

The Senate on Friday passed the Fortifieation bill with an amendment put in by its Committee on Appropriations adding to the sum allowed for the armament of seacoast defences \$175,000, to be expended for four 12-inch rifled guns. This wonderful armament is to be divided between New York, which the Senate gives two of the new guns, Norfolk, and San Francisco.

When Mr. CONKLING snoke of the proposition as absurd, he rightly characterized it. It was a beginning, Mr. Brek explained, anyway; and so would one such gun mount ed at Sandy Hook be a beginning; but what sort of a beginning?

To make a show of defending New York narbor with land fortifications we should need a hundred guns of greater power than the 12-inch, and the two gons of that size the Senate proposes to put, one at Fort Schuyler and one at Sandy Hook, would be of about as much use for our defence as a single picket for an acmy.

the passed mile stones in the heavy ordnane journey than a gun which marks the later limits of progress. It is the 35-ton gun, of which we have heard so much from England, and just what it can do has for years been recorded in the reports of the Woolwich experiments. There are columns of published figures relating to its energy in foot tons and its penetrating capacity. It takes a that the contest will mainly turn, and the charge of 110 pounds of powder, and fires a projectile weighing 700 pounds. These are the guns mounted in the English turret ship Dovastation, which was designed as long

ago as 1869 and launched in 1872. But soon after that time the Thunderer was built and launched with an armament of 38-ton guns of 124-inch bore. Its charge is 160 pounds of powder, and its projectile weighs 818 pounds. The Dreadnaught also has four of these 38-ton guns. Meanwhile there have been put in the Chinese pays ARMSTRONG II-inch 35-ton guns of a greater penetrating power by fifteen per cent., and

which burn powder charges of 235 pounds. But even these guns were soon exceeded in power. The English monitor Inflexible was launched four years ago, and designed to carry 80-ton guns of an original calibre of 16 inches. The powder charge was 370 pounds, and the projectile weighed 1,700 pounds. Then came the 100-ton 17-inch guns of the Italian navy, with a charge of hard on 500 pounds of powder and a projectile weighing 2,500 pounds, the trials of which are now going on at Spezia. And at the Elswick works in England guns have been made, also for the Italian navy, which will put these far in the shade. They will have a bore of 21 inches, burn 950 pounds of powder, and fire a projectile weighing 6,000 pounds a distance of twelve miles. KEUPP. too, has a design for a gun to weigh 124 tons, of 18-inch bore, and to throw a steel shell weighing 2,205 pounds, with a charge

of 520 pounds of powder. And yet the Senate proposes to expend \$175,000 to enable us to enter into the great gun competition with four 35-ton 12-inch rifles incapable of piercing the armor of the second-rate ironelads of Europe! Surely that is a bright idea.

Intermation Requested.

We quote the following allegation from our esteemed contemporary, the World: "The attack made by Mr. Tilden on Mr. Bayane, in cor nection with his patriotic and truly national speech mad at Dover in 1861, is bearing good truit."

useless thing that Liberals proclaim it, but that its obvious outcome is to transform Will the World be kind enough to say diplomacy into a mighty engine, lending thereto the weight of blows, and preventing made such an attack, or any attack, upon Mr. BAYARD? It might be rather interesting reading just at present, and we should be glad to see a copy of it, and perhaps to lay it before the public at large in the columns of THE SUN.

If Mr. BAYAHD's speech was indeed patriotic and truly national, as the World avers, how could be be attacked in connection with it by Mr. Tilden or by anybody? Yet Mr. TILDEN must have done this, or otherwise the World would not say so; and we are very curious to know how and where, and in what language, the attack was made.

However, we are told this unknown and mysterious attack is bearing good fruit. The speech forms the platform on which our esteemed contemporary wants the Democratic party to plant itself for the Presidential canvass; and when that process is completed, the election of Gen. GRANT will, in the judgment of all practical men, be perfectly assured, just as Col. Tom Scott, G. W. CHILDS, Esq., A. M., and Mr. DREXEL, his bosom friend, desire to have it. And, strange to say, the World, as a Democratic journal, would seem to sympathize with these rich Philadelphians in their desire.

A Portrait Out of Place.

At the banquet given to Gen. GRANT in the city of Mexico by American residents, among the decorations of the hall was a portrait of George Washington.

This portrait was entirely out of place at a dinner to Gen. GHANT. Almost everywhere in the presence of American citizens it would be appropriate. But GRANT is the only President we have ever had who has been found wanting in respect and appreciation first and only incumbent of the office of Executive Chief Magistrate who has refused to follow Washington's example and lay it finally down at the end of eight years.

It is this high example of WASHINGTON, followed, as it has been, by his illustrious successors, that now stands in the way of GRANT'S selfish and insatiable ambition. Yes, the portrait of the Father of his Country was wholly out of place. GRANT must hate the sight of those grand, majestic features as he does the example which limits the Presidency to eight years.

It is perhaps the first time the portrait of Washindron was ever placed in a public hall to be dishonored.

When John Sherman Lost His Chance. JOHN SHERMAN might have written his

recent letter to some purpose if he had preceded it, several months ago, by a letter against the third term. Then he would have had a distinctive ground to stand upon. He might at least have commanded respect as the lone Republican candidate representing

As it is now he stands on the common. low level with BLAINE and WASHBURNE, and without possessing the qualities of a chivalrons brigand which belong to BLAINE, or the advantages as a compromise candidate possessed by WASHBURNE. But, in common with his two principal competitors for the Republican nomination, he stands disgraced by a virtual committal to GRANT and a third term if GRANT shall be nomi-

nated. SHERMAN lost his great opportunity when he neglected to come out early, as a matter of principle, against a third term. If there is nothing in the third term objection-and that is what he virtually concedes by his silence on the subject-then there are few men who would not prefer GRANT to him.

The trouble with Mr. SHERMAN was that he had not enough of principle to be governed by that, and he had not a sufficiently broad comprehension of policy to perceive that opposition to the third term was his

only chance. He has lost it now.

The Salvation Army opened the campaign restorday. It promises to be a lively one. The old enemy, called Satan or the devil, is strongly intrenched in this city, as the churches and missionary societies that have been trying for so many years to shell him out with high-toned sermons and little paper tracts can testify. Let us watch the tactics of these new assailants of both sexes from old England.

TALMAGE prefers roaring, roistering, bouncing sinners to the sour-faced saints who go about with Bibles under their arms and ask business men in business hours about the state of their souls. He said so yesterday in his alleged sermon. How shocked the Roy. Dr. Van DYKE and young Brother Choses will be!

Nine Chippewa chiefs, from Lacdu Fiambeau, Pas River, and La Courte Oreille, have gone to Washington to find about their reservation rights. If they have the experience of portunities. Has he see to durther their | Bosides, the 12-inch gun is rather one of some other ladian visitors, they may slad, after

gifts, feasting, Honlaing, and personal promises that the rights of their tribs wear a very differ ent look in a Washington atmosphere.

The WILLIAMS & GUION passenger agent in this city had the insolence to say to a reporter, Saturday, that the grounding on the Weish coast of one of the largest steamsnips which leave New York, a steamship having New York passengers on board at the time, was a matter that did not concern either the newspapers or the public. It would be interesting know whether this view of the matter is

shared by his employers. The Montana is the third WILLIAMS & GUION steamship that has been grounded within three years. The other two, we believe, sank, but, as in this case, the passengers were gotten off safely. A fourth Williams & Guion steamship undertook, about four months ago, to run down, or run through, an feeberg. The shock and crash of the collision-she is said to have been rushing through the water at the rate of fifteen knots an hour-brought the Captain out on deck, and his first question was: "Men, where were your eyes?" Although badly shattered forward, the steamship succeeded in reaching the nearest port, much to the joy of the passengers.

The manifold tribulations of our theatre nanagers are well nigh over for the season of 1879-80, and we are glad to believe that nearly all of them are financially much better off than they were in the fail. They have about two months more to get through with-two of the hardest months of the year for the show busi-ness-but we hope that their prosperity will hold out to the end. It is hard work to please the public in the matter of theatricals, and the managers who are succeeding in this city are men of sense and skill. This week's programmes present a wide variety, and all nothing that is objectionable. Mr. WAL-LACK and Mr. Boucheault appear together on the stage at Wallack's, and that is certainly notable; on American peet's play, "The False Friend," is in its ninth and last week at the Union Square; Mr. FRANK Mayo personates Bob Brierly in a masterly way at his own Olympic; "Petroleum V. Nasby's" 'Widow Bedott" is to be judged at Haverly's Fourteenth Street; more of "Pinafore" at its best is to be had at Niblo's; that wondrously beautiful and tescinating little Madison Square Theatre of STEELE MACRAYE still devotes its two stages to "Hazel Kirke;" the pantomimie and spectacular glories of "Humpty Dumpty are undimmed at Booth's; the oddities of By-Ron's" A Fool and his Money" are laughable at the Park; burlesque may be had in "Robin-son Crusoe" at the Standard, mixed with spectacle in "The Hoyal Middy" at Daly's, or in the form of French opera at the Fifth Avenue; the first actress who ever played Topsy, Mrs. when and where and how Mr. TILDEN has Howard, may be found at the Windsor; peculiarities of New York life are humorously portraved in "The Mulligan Guard Surprise" at the Combane; and Mr. EMMET is amusing, in spite of a bad play, at the Grand Opera House. These diversions, to say nothing of negro minstrelsy at the San Francisco, variety at Tony Pastor's, the circus at the Aquarium, and Italian opera at the Academy of Music, are surely enough to choose from.

> To-day the regular English racing season for 1880 begins with the Lincoln spring meeting, the meetings at Manchester, Carmarthen, Kempton Park, Birmingham, and elsewhere, during February and the first two weeks of March, being often regarded as a preliminary season, largely devoted to steeplechasing. The interest of this week's racing to America is that the American horses make their first essay for the year. There are two events at the Lincoln meeting. The first, which comes off to-day, is the Batthyany stakes handicap of 200 sov ereigns, added to a sweepstakes of ten soveroigns each, for three-year olds and upward-the second to save his stake. The istance is short-five furlougs. For this dash two of Mr. LOMILLARD's three-year and much interest will be felt in the former. who is more heavily engaged than any other of LOUILLARD's horses for the spring handleaps. But the great event of the meeting will be the Lincolnshire handicap, on Wednesday, for which Parole, Pappose, Sly Dance, and Wallenstein are all entered. Closely following these events, on Friday, will come the Liverpool spring meeting, in which several of the American horses are entered, so that the week will be full of racing incidents and interest.

The fact that he was a universally reviolty and the brother-in-law of a missionary and of a college professor, did not prevent Dr. L. for the character of Washington. He is the R. Dickenson of Richmond from carrying on a first and only incumbent of the office of series of forgeries for two years. When found out the Doctor ran away, leaving a letter of contrition.

> Two walking matches were closed Saturday night, O'LEARY benting WESTON at San Francisco, and HARRIMAN beating DUFRANE, CRAWFORD, CROFT, and Colston at Jamestown, in this State. The time in both races was creditable, but has been repeatedly surpassed. Attention will now be directed to the second race for the O'LEARY belt, early in April, the entries for which promise a hard and memorable con-

> Mayor Baxren of Louisville knows now how it would seem to be a Czar. Luckily for him, he discharged city laborer who fired upon him at close range, Saturday afternoon, had swalowed enough Kentucky whiskey to spoil his markemanship.

> The palm for folly in recent athletic sports should be awarded, probably, to Thomas Cotle, who some days since undertook to swim two miles in the Delaware River. After about twenty minutes, the cold stream told on him; picked up almost insensible, he lay several days last week in a critical condition. Forcing the season is a familiar failing in public exhibitions of gymnastic prowess, but a foolish one.

> Some of the new Bolivian authorities, military and civil, are recommended to confidence on peculiar grounds. Campeno, the new Supreme Chief of the republic, announces that he is anxious to exchange the sword for the pruning hook at earliest convenience, and of Col. Camacho, the new commander, Lima advices say that, "though not a soldier by profession, he must necessarily be an improvement upon his predecessors." There is something worth thinking of in the latter idea.

> The First Iron Steamboat on the Mudson, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the article in to-day's See on the beginning of Davigation on the Hudson, it is stated that the new from steamboat now being built for the day line is the first iron stoambeat ever used on the Hudson for passenger service. This is a mistake, as the Iron Witch, built about twenty eight ears ago to eclipse anything then running, was the first. years ago to eclipse anything then running, was the first. She ran part of one season to Abany, and not being able to make the trip in less than ten hours, was whitdrawn, and, after several expensive alterations, was sold. He double locomotive engines were put into the stoamship Palmon, which alterward ran successfully for many years to New Orleans, and then became the hospital bulk in the lower bay. One of the liren Witch's bullers was used in the old steamboat limitate, of Fishing Bulks lame, and the hull was converted into an ordinary two pips steamboat, and called the Eric, which can to Newburgh and Poughheepae for years, and was afterward used as avex-cursion boat.

Imprisoning Passengers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the diterial of "Imprisonment in Elevated Bailroad Sta-ions" you omitted one important last which ought to be usisted upon, viz. that the tickets are required to be deposited in the box by the passengers as they go eat from the station, not as proof that the individual passenger has past his fare, but as a check upon the tecket agents and gaterner. So that the arrest and idebantion is not upon presence even that the passenger has failed to pay, but because by his neglecture, if y-a choose, refusal to act as an unpaid detertive for an admittance properties of the results of the second of the time might chem the expent at one or other cut of the line might chem the company out of the or len casts. Won't seem one make a question of it, and sue the company for take imprisonment? posited in the box by the passengers as they go out from

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Themajority of Italian boulblacks now in the streets of this city, at least to the number of 500, Are experienced, industrious, and sober railroad laborega. As there is no prospect above incling were for this spring and summer, they requested me to notife the public that they are willing to quit their polishing business for some other.

Assure Noon.

PROF. ADLER ON THE PRESS.

Wis Ideas as to the Great Power, Praper Pune st, and Alarming Evils of Newspo

Prof. Felix Adler had a large congregation in Chickering Hall yesterday. He spoke about newspapers. The power of the press, he said, is the most modern of modern facts, and is made possible by three causes; First, by the rapidity with which news is collected and disseminated. The second function it fulfils is that of a channel of business communicademand and supply seek its columns. The third and highest function of the newspaper, in a republican country like ours, is the protection of the Union and the liberty of the people. The republican form of government has never been tried on so vast a scale as in this country. It is thought, by those who look on the dark side, that the time will come when the parts of this republic, by sheer overweight, will fall asunder. Two alternatives are pointed out: Either the people will have recourse to a military dictator, who will have his resources in arms (and may the time be long in coming before such a remark will be received except with scorn and indignation), or, on the other hand, the people will have recourse to secession. In our vast republie is room for empires. Broad plains are un-occupied and untilled, and where now is soli-tude will soon be populous cities. The Golden State alone, that has only 700,000 copulation, will nourish as many as live in New York State. Even the Southern States are not nearly filled up. When the country develops, union, it is said, will be no longer possible. But a potent safeguard against such possibilities is the news-paper.

safeguard against such possibilities is the newspaper.

In the newspaper," said the speaker, "I behold the embodiment of the national consciousness. The newspaper iterates and relterates the common interests of the whole country to the exclusion of sectional and local interests. Otherwise these would come into the foreground with undue prominence. The newspaper is a means of consolidating the people. I do not say this without adding something about the partisanship of the newspaper. They who look behind the scenes and see unfair management will not look too exaltedly at the newspapers. The benefit that they do is in spite of their defects, and good is done whether they wish it or not. In fact, the newspaper is in the frost rank in protecting the fundamental principles on which government rests. If the time comes when those, strong by virtue of possessions and slarmed like-timid game, would attempt to curtail even one of the principles left by the fathers as eternal logacies, the newspapers would erowd into the lists to be transpets of the protests of an indignant people, and the authors would fee from their picts and abanden their designs before they could be consumented.

Fool. Adier added that he had shown one side Prof. Adier added that he had shown one side of the coin; now he would turn it over and ex-hibit the obverse side, which shows the abuses

Prof. Acter squeet that he had shown one side of the coin; now he would turn it over and exhibit the obverse side, which shows the abuses and defects of the press. Thenewspaper is a news gatherer and a political organ. As a news gatherer the press is hable to the most serious abuse. The demand for news at the present day has become almost a morbid craving. When that which is deemed interesting news is demanded, emissaries soize upon it without day has become almost a morbid craving. When that which is deemed interesting news is demanded, emissaries seize upon it without respect for any harm that may result to the community by printing it. If a min has any right at all, it is the right of privacy. It is a mark of good breedling not to ask of your neighbor on the street, "Where did you come from?" or "Where are you going?" To inquire how your neighbor is prospering, or to investigate his friendships, shows want of respect for his privacy. Not even euriosity should be exhibited as to his private affairs. Shrink from interference, If any one should ask you your inner belief, in religious matters, for instance, say, "Uninand me, sir; you intrude on my soul's inner chamber. I admit whomsoever it pleases me." High culture depends on it, and high civilization depends on men and women who demand this right. It is scornfully neglected by the press. If a marriage least is celebrated its agents are there, and to the house of mourning they hie themselves, disturbing by their unseemity interrogatories. Your house is no longer a castle. They enter by night or day when their exigencies require. You have celebrated its agents are there, and to the house of mourning they hiethemselves, disturbing by their unseemly interrogatories. Your house is no longer a castle. They enter by night of any when their extendes requires. You have apparently no right to reject them. If you refuse to answer their questions, then they answer the questions thouselves, Haughter! Of course there is a certain splendor in the dash of interviewing. In the publication of news after it is collected, editors are not actuated by the best of motives. The editor fears that he will be outdone by rival editors, and excuses himself by saying. "All the news must be given." It is a wretched fallacy. Should the secrets of lazir houses in the Old World or seenes of shame in this city be printed? Is there no limit? Nothing should be printed, however racy or brofitable, if detrimental to public morals. Do you remember when the puster in a neighboring city was arraigned on charge of committing a denomeration of the puster in a neighboring city was arraigned on charge of committing a denomeration of the puster in a neighboring city was arraigned on charge of committing a denomeration of the puster in a neighboring city was arraigned on the puster in a neighboring city was arraigned on the puster in a second of the puster in the newspapers of the table out of respect to wife and entitiers? Not alone editors are

pupers ranke news. Demand for news is constant, and the supply is not always at hand. Hence facis are so disturbed and changed from the actual truth that they are tantamount to hischeod and fabrication. Koesult spoke of the actual truth that they are tantamount to hischeod and fabrication. Koesult spoke of the actual truth that they are tantamount to hischeod and fabrication. Koesult spoke of the actual truth they are tantamount to his his deas, maining his arguments, and murdering his thought, really to blot out the result of sleep-less nights, so that people judged him, not by what he had thought, said, and written, but by what he had thought, said, and written, but by what the cansor thought, said, and written, but by what he cansor thought, said, and written, but by what he cansor thought, said, and written, but by what he cansor thought, said, and written, but by what he cansor thought for years," he said.

"Without a murmur, Once, in waroing against hottended and foolish attempts to incite revolution, I said here in public that 'not revolution but evolution will be of good! if we run up the flag of revolt it must be forn down on the morrow in blood. Next morning a newspaper printed this: The flag of revolution must be raised from every housetop. ILaughter, At another time I spoke: In modern times the best minds are charmed by the fascinations of science, and not as in the middle agree, by the clogy and morals. Ablo leaders in the churches are dying out; others are not coming to flit their places. Through dearth of leaders, immoral men are crowding into pulpits. Many churches are dying out; others are not coming to flit their places. Through dearth of leaders, immoral men are crowding into pulpits. Many churches are the market by the property of the deep of the clergy, on the morrow the types said: All clergymen are religious trangs. Laughter, It was sent over the wires East and West as a starting novelty. The absurdly offensive scatement subjected us to hisses and jeers. We protested to the editor, and we largely independent of its principles. It is read by the people whether it has right principles, wrong principles, or any principles at all. The press is of an impersonal character. Men of the press might, at first blush, be called most unselfish. Their names nowhere appear. But, if not issue or slory, it is something that men seek more than fame or glory; it is power that they have. The power is greater because the pournal is impersonal. It is not the voice of Mr. So-and-so, whom his friend knows as a man of whim, caprice, and little education, that the reader sees; but it is the journal, the organ, and public opinion. If the editor mistakes, then in twenty-four hours he has transmitted the same mistake to thousands of minds. No matter if he does correct it. Sequer aliqued hostif, something always sticks. The first speaker has the advantage. He lays an iron hand on his opponent. No adequate means of redress is to be had. No matterial nustines, only in after years, at the end of a lifetime of service. The usefulness of a journal depends on the wisdom, honer, and dignity of its directors. Lasalle suggested that the business should be separated from the newspapers. A political organ should be prohibited by law or public opinion from admitting business advertisements into its columns. I know not if it will be tried."

remains into its columns. I know not if it will be tried."

Frof. Adier added: "I am not ungrateful to the heroism of the press. It has done signal service in the cause of justice and humanity. I remember with gratitude that it was due to the bravery—unflinehing bravery—of one paper that an infamous band of robbers was over-thrown and the nest of corruption broken up. When the Union was to be defended, another newspaper had to defend its office, from the attacks of a mob, and was true to principle. The newspapers are united in giving all sides a fair hearing, and this makes it a potent ally in religious emancipation. All we want is a fair hearing. We see in the press that which will be wings, and wind, and sails to our cause."

Splendid!-What We Support Poreign Misstons For.

Collegram from Paris to the New York Tribus Minister Noyes will not settle down here be-fors autumn. Mrs. Noyes has given ine a graphic ac-count of her African tour from Cairo to the Atlantic, along the northern coast. She described enthusinatically the Egyptian sussets. The combination near the first cataract in the golden atmosphere of the Nile, of an emerald valley, tawny sands, stony hills beyond, and grave, majesuc architecture fermed a scene matchiesa in couty and sublimity.

David Davis is a man who knows no North, mo back, and no West lie just aris on the istice and watches the whole here.

CAPE JOUETT'S NOMINATION.

Mayes's Favoritism Working Injustice to

other Officers of the Navy. WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate in executive session to-morrow will take action upon the nomination of Capt. James E. Jouett. of the navy, to be advanced to the rank of Commodore. Mr. Hayes's Administration is conspicuous for the favoritism which has been shown certain officers in the army and navy. Every promotion made out of turn in either of those branches of the service is at the expense of other officers on the lists. Jouett has been advanced by Mr. Hayes sixteen numbers in rank, ostensibly because of heroic service performed by him in the first years of the war. In 1865 an act was passed by Congress to reward by promotion those officers of the navy who had performed acts of extraordinary heroism during the war. Gideon Welles, who was then Secretary of the Gideon Weiles, who was then Secretary of the Navy, appointed a Board of Admirals, consisting of Farragut, Porter, Bailey, Goldsborough, and Davis to select the candidates for premotion. Those distinguished Admirals as lected the officers who had performed heroic duty under their commands and the naval become who had served under other Admirals were left out in the cold. Jouett was among these recommended for promotion of this Board, Another Board of Admirals was convened in pursuance of the law of 1856 for the same purpose as the original Board. By the same purpose as the original Board. By the same purpose as the original Board of Admirals was convened in of this Superior officers. A third Board of Admirals was convened in 1871 to policy whom he had praviously been jumped His claim now is that although he received an absolute advance for his services during the war, he has received no relative advancement beyond his claim of the Second Board and who the superior officers. This plen seems to have captivated Mr. Hayes, and he has nominated Jouett for an advance of sixteen numbers.

Senator McPherson, Chairman of the Committee on Navel Affairs, will endeavor to prevent Jouett's confirmation. Of Hayes's action in promoting Jouett, Senator McPherson says:

"For the first time in the history of this Government, under an Administration representing every phase of political faith, it is made necessary for anyal officers, not less distinguished for modesty than for their bravery, lo become loobytists at the door of the Senate, praying for protection against the laigusties of one who thus protections of the Senate, praying for protections of Scholler the navy a Stephenson to address circulars evening at head of the senate of the senate of the senate of the Senate of the Navy, appointed a Board of Admirals, con-

praying for protection against the lajustice of one who thus prostitutes the powers of his office. The brave marines will not soon forget a Goodloe or Schenk, the navy a Stephenson or Jouett, while both the Marine Corps and the navy will have cause to remember not only the man at the White House who maistly advanced these men, but also the Senate who had not the mathoad to refuse to confirm thom."

Capt. Jouett now claims additional advancement, and, mere personal influence having proved in his case and many others potential with the imbectle at the White House, is now working in the Senate to secure his confirma-

with the imbectio at the White House, is now working in the Serate to secure his confirmation. Capt, Jouett, instead of being confirmed, should be dismissed from the service for conduct unbecoming an officer. No gailant officer would beg Seantors to reward him at the expense of others in every way his superiors. The city is full of saval officers asking the Senate relief from the injustice of the President.

JERSEY CITY POLITICS.

Recent Appointments by the Aldermen Said to have been Hegally Made.

The action of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City in appointing Messrs, Martin M. Drohan, Marmaduke Tiiden, and Smith Haines and members of the Board of Finance and Tax-ation to succeed Martin M. Drohan, John Mul-author to succeed Martin M. Drohan, John Mulline, and Isane A. Taussig, whose terms expire next month, has enused much excitement in local political circles. It is contended by the friends of the two defeated candidates that the appointment of their opponents was illegally conducted. It seems from the official minutes of the proceedings of the Alderman on Tuesday evening, that after various nomi-nations had been made for the positions a reon Tuesday evening, that after various nominations had been made for the positions a recess was taken. On reassembling, Alderman Reed, a Republican from the Sixth District, noved that he might introduce a resolution, The roll was called on this motion, and seven members voted in the affirmative and five in the negative. When the tally sheet was submitted to President Wood he immediately declared the motion carried, although the rules of the Board provide that the rules shall not be suspended except by a two-thirds vote of the nembers in attendance. No one, however, raised any objection at the time. Alderman fleed thereupon presented, and the heard adopted by a vote of seven to five, a resolution appointing Messis, Prolian, Thileen, and Haines members of the Board of Finance. As a doubt existed in the mimis of some of the members who favored these candidates as to the weighty of their election, an effort was made to confirm it by a second ballot; but as every ballot resulted in more votes than there were racy of property able morals. By you rome, able morals a beside morals and the same arranged and the same arra mit such a resolution to the Mayor.

Trouble among the Brethren.

Alonzo Joline, a member and formerly Treas-urer of the Sethel M. E. Church in Tottenvine S. I., has the heights of Mont Cenner, and those laborers, of whem begun proceedings before Justice Halle at Prince's Bay
against James Graham, a former member of the Bethel,
for slander. About a year ago Graham accused Joine of
by the absence of any building materials in the multiper appropriating to his own use some \$30.0 belonging to the church mad. Jointe had a hearing before the trustere of the church, and was exemerated. Jointe then somith to have straining expelled from the church, and was successful. Jointe may that in bringing this action against Grainam he is merely delending his character, as Grainam has prasted in making simulations statements against him.

DUANESBURG, N. Y., March 14.-A remarkable secident occurred at the funeral of Alonzo Van Patten, an old and respected citizen. The corpse lay in the paror, where about sixty relatives and friends were assem

A Wandering Stoux's Soince.

Syracuse, March 14.-Henry Stone, a halfbreed Stoux Indian from South Park, short in the volice station last night. He says he left the Stoux country the Bucklish market. He shipped with them at Reston, landed at Livertoni, ettael on day and might are the children of the shipped with them at Reston, landed at Livertoni, ettael on day and might and straid for America. He is tramping and straiding car rules used to South Park without a cent. When asked if it wasn't loss come, he gave the peculiar sky indismissing and palled out the 13 in-14 parale, for which he said the pert his last thure. about a year ago with some herders who had cattle for

A Clergyman Sning for Services at Funerals. Hornellsville, March 14 .- The Roy, Mr. Addrach has suce as Sheriff Stephen N Bennett, to re-cover for his services in preaching the Interal sermona of Bennett's father and under unit of tarrie Gibert, a ward of the family. Bennett's such as a secunior of the estate, which is worth facility to \$7.000. The corresuan had to travel about thirty miss to site at these funerais.

Why the Puzzle of Fifteen to Now Prohibited in the White House,

Twas in the White House parlor, At the godly hour of nine

The puzzle to divine. The olive branches clustered And oft he sopred in sience

A cocktail-made of tea. With enger eyes they watched h As he slipped the blocks about, But vain were all his efforts To work the problem out.

From 1 to 6 the numbers Were in their places straight,

"Tis very old." he murmured, Key trips up on elevent, And Schurz on 3, but somehow I stick on 5 or 71

" No matter how I move them They're sure to come the same How shall I get the working Of this peaky Pitteen Game?"

Then outspoke little Scotty Why, pa. just write a letter

blck headarder, language, and metanologic generall

SUNDEAMA.

-Although kept flat on his back by rheu-

matism for several months, Garthaids is now able to take a daily walk on crutches in the open air at Caprers. ... There are great complaints as to the in

-There are great companies to the moreoverse of drunkenness in Italy, where for three years there has practically been free trade in public house. and the revival of former restrictions is demanded

-The fastest time ever made by a freight train between St. Louis and Texas has just been accom-plished. There were twenty cars, with a thousand kens of lager beer dalventon and other Texas cities had run out of beer, and were thirriy; hence the hurry.

Rite in France, in consequence of a disagreement with the Supreme Council, have formed themselves into a sep-arate organization, headed by a Scottish Symbolic Grand Lodge. There were previously but two Masonic bodies viz., the Sapreme Council and the Grand Orient -According to a letter to the Universitron

Cracow, Nihilism has found its way into Galicia, where there are at present thirty-five young men, mostly from The chief of the propaganda is an ex-professor of Klef.

protect ourselves maninst such a bore, we are oblined to was so liberal that the deliars peared into his Post Offic box at the rate of 2000 a day, but he got none of them, for the Profunctor released to deliver them.

-A telemeter, which will for many purpasses for surpass sing rence under yet suggested, has been invented by a professor of mechanics at the high school at Beigrade. The instrument, it is stated, will show with invarying precision the exact distance of an enemy. The rapidity with which sound travels is the basis of the measurement of distances, the distance re-quired to be known being shown upon the face of the instrument in less than a minute. The telemeter itself is only about the size of a watch, and can therefore be easily carried in the pocket, while the error in the meas arement at any range from 500 up to 20,000 yards feet not exceed one and a half yards, and does not therease with the distance. The cost is only about \$10.

-The agitation in favor of fortifying the small and comparatively insignificant State of Switzer in large numbers throughout the country. The decoire battles fought by the Confederates took piace, almos without a single exception, either in or in the immediate neighborhood of fortified positions, before which the advance of the enemy had been retarded; as at Louise Sempach, Granson, Marten, and Darmath. Axii has been in the past, so it will be, it is argued, in the fature.

-The population of Sweden at the close of 1878 amounted to 4,531,865 being an increase for the year of 1.65 per cent. About 15 per cent of the whole population now reside to towns, there being a simily in-crease in that direction since 1980. The great numerical excess of the female population has been for many years decreasing; at present the ratio is about 1,005 women to every 1,000 men. The cacess is less in the northern provinces. The number of contrarts during the year was 0,082, ogainst 7,010 in 1877. The number of emigrant during each of the five years from 1868 to 1873 was moved

level. The forts are to be completed in four years from the time they were begun, or perhaps it would be more correct to say in 220 days, as work can only be carried head. Sand, wood, and even water are washing, and these together with all cles that may be required have to be brought up a read the gradients of which are in

many places as steep as one in ten. -According to the London Medical Press, those timid brings who are haunted by approve seas of being buried silve, and who make testamentary proti-sions sgainst such a continuously may now take contact, for science has supplied an infallials means of decrease. ing whether or not the vital s, ank has quitted the mortal frame. Electricity enables us to distinguish with show-intercorrainty between life and death, for two or three hours after the stoppasse of the heart the wise of the muscles of the body have completely lost their electric excitability. When stimulated by electrony this co-longer contract. It, then, when Faradism, as the rea-ment with induced currents of electricity for remedial purposes is called, is agained to the missies of the toobs and trink, say five or six hours after supposed death, there he no contractile response, it may be control with trance, nor come however deep, can breven the memberstation of cleerite measurer acceptantistics. Here there is no possibility of missake, as there certainly was when the polytests were any

the old tests were employed. - Prof. Weyse, the eminent Danish musical - Prof. Weyse, the eminent Panns interest composer, had been for some time past trainely exercised by the mourant unities of a superaremeted pane, the property of a family resident upon the finor mountainty beneath his spartnernts. Morning, woon, and units his ear, had been distracted by melancially strumming. The other evening, as he sat in his study, deeply associtating a "Lettherive" for the weards inconsistent in now symphony, a burst of discondant security from the instrument below prompted him to desperate one rules. Attired as he was, in dressing gown and slepter, in furthed down stars and rang his persecutive door bell. ried down stairs and rang his persecutives due bill. Admitted to the commut chamber containing the abou-inable apparatus which had wrought him was, in found there accentised a goodly and joyous company, which welcomed him with efficient, despite his accommunical costume. After bowing gravely to his host and busiess, his sat down before the open plane without interior a word, and played one of his own fantasian a particular favorite of the Copenhagen public. As soon as in had concluded, he shut the plane, locked it, not the key in his north, and his pocket, and, again thereing to the master and material of the bruse with a sardonic wide, departed as to had come to protonic element. For the remainder of that hight at least, the engine of his discomature was made.

The punishment of death, it is often as-

The punishment of death, it is decision as missing who usually prefers ending his life in his it wishes the unitary prefers ending his life in his it wishes limited to within the walk of a proof of remainals however, who are not hardened become store which provides the proof of the point is affected by a section which him, we continue that the point is affected by a section which him, we continue that the point is affected by a section which him, we continue that the point is affected by a section which him, we continue that the point is affected by a section which him, we continue that the point is affected by a section which him, we continue that the point is affected by a section which him, we continue that the point is affected by a section which him the point is affected by the point is affected by the point is a section which him the point is a section when the point is a section which have the point is a section when the point is a s by in the Sheris Court at Dunder, Section 4. A dest and dumin man was charged with an assault as to another he sustained from a rather in after passed. The substance of the extreme travers been into pre-challent. he admitted its truth, but would not prove dorgedness in personne in his incorporal ascertained, from the fact that he labored and precision that he was being their for moving and east sure to be hanged. The scend moved the electroperola and passed a sentence of Orient days improvements of the sentence being communication to the product of means of the fluor algebraics, by could not at any scales. the fact that he was not going to be induced a civiliant but on being assured by the indepretary that he life weight he payered has not he monated. Farm with the fact, his tack radiant with delignt, he desired a record in the dock, kassed his hand several times in raper a

owhere we are expression of presuperior multiplimes.